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The  
Plastics  
Industry  
Trade  
Association

8EHQ-0701-14977

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EPA/OPPT/NCIC

July 24, 2001

CONTAINS NO CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION

Document Processing Center (TS-790)  
Office of Toxic Substances  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
401 M Street, SW  
Washington, D.C. 20406

Contain NO CBI

Re: 2,2-bis(4(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl)propane  
CAS # 1675-54-3



8EHQ-01-14977

Dear Sir/Madam:

The following information is being submitted by The Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc. (SPI) pursuant to current guidance issued by EPA indication EPA's interpretation of Section 8(e) of the Toxic Substance Control Act. SPI has made no determination as to whether a significant risk of injury to health or the environment is actually presented by the findings.

For a period of approximately 13-weeks, an oral gavage study was performed on Fischer 344 male and female rats given 0, 50, 250 and 1000 mg/kg/day of the test substance.

The following triggering effects/results are supplemental to the original 8(e) submission for this study: After 13 weeks of dosing, treatment-related effects occurred in the adrenal glands, cecum, ileum, kidneys, liver, testes and uterus.

The adrenal glands of males given 250 or 1000 mg/kg/day had slightly decreased vacuolation of the cortex.

The cecal effect consisted of gross enlargement of the ceca from all males given 250 or 1000 mg/kg/day, and all females given 1000 mg/kg/day. A corresponding microscopic effect of very slight hyperplasia of the mucosal epithelium of the cecum was noted in some males and females from these dose levels. Some males given 1000 mg/kg/day also had very slight hyperplasia of the mucosal epithelium of the ileum.

Treatment-related kidney effects consisted of decreased hyalin droplet formation in proximal convoluted tubules of males given 250 or 1000 mg/kg/day, and very slight vacuolization of proximal convoluted tubules of females given 250 or 1000 mg/kg/day.

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2,2-bis(4(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl)propane  
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There were two treatment-related liver effects. Five males and one female given 1000 mg/kg/day had a single eosinophilic focus of altered hepatocytes. The other liver effect consisted of altered tinctorial properties (increased eosinophilia) of centrilobular hepatocytes of males given 250 or 1000 mg/kg/day, and females given 1000 mg/kg/day.

The testicular effect consisted of degeneration of seminiferous tubules in all males given 1000 mg/kg/day. The degeneration was very slight, involving less than 1% of the seminiferous tubules in eight rats, and moderate, involving approximately 40-50% of the seminiferous tubules in the other two rats.

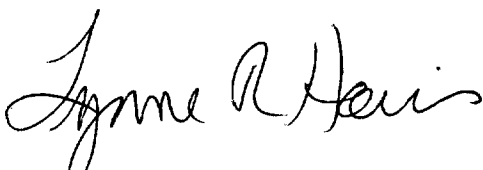
The uterine effect consisted of slight atrophy of the endometrium and myometrium of females given 1000 mg/kg/day. This alteration corresponded to a statistically-significant decrease in the mean absolute uterus weight of females given 1000 mg/kg/day.

There were no treatment-related histopathologic effects in any organs or tissues of males and females given 50 mg/kg/day.

Hematologic effects were noted in males given 250 or 1000 mg/kg/day, and in females given 50, 250, 1000 mg/kg/day. These effects consisted of statistically-significant decreases in red blood cell count, hematocrit, and/or hemoglobin concentrations. In addition, males and females given 1000 mg/kg/day had statistically-significant decreases in platelet counts.

Questions concerning these findings may be directed to the undersigned.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Lynne R. Harris".

Lynne R. Harris  
Executive Director  
Epoxy Resin Systems Task Group